BY J. L. PENNINGTON.

THE DAILY PROGRESS.

VOL. VI. RALEIGH, SATURDAY, OCT. 14, 1865. NO. 284.

STATE CONVENTION.

OCTOBER 13, 1865.

The convention was called to order by the President.

Prayer by the Rev. Mr. Stewart, of Buncombe.

The journal of the preceding day was read and approved.

Mr. McIvor, from the committee to whom was referred the ordinance relative to the number of magistrates to be appointed for each county, made report as follows: Two for each captain's district in the county, except such district in which the court house shall occur, and five magistrates for said district.

The ordinance also provides that the legislature shall reserve the right or power to change the number of justices, and also for redistricting said captain's districts.

Mr. McRae, from the committee to whom was referred the resolution fixing the per diem of the delegates of the convention, reported as follows:

The President of the convention to receive $10; Delegates $7; Secretaries $10 each; Enrolling Clerk $8; Doorkeepers $7 each; and 20 cents per mile for each delegate in traveling to and from the convention by the nearest and most direct route.

He moved a suspension of the rules that the report might pass its several readings. The rules were so suspended and the resolution put on its second reading, whereupon

Mr. Caldwell, of Guilford, objected to the amount allowed as being too much. He was clearly of the opinion that delegates could get along on a much smaller per diem.

Mr. Settle's view of the matter differed materially from Mr. C.'s and advocated the passage of the report from the committee.

Mr. Conigland proposed to amend by allowing $5 per diem to the delegates and $7 for enrolling clerk.

Mr. Winston moved to amend Mr. Conigland's motion by $6 instead of $5, which was adopted and the resolution passed its several readings.

Mr. Rumley introduced a resolution asking the President of the United States to remove from North Carolina all the colored troops, their presence being obnoxious to our people as well as poisonous to the recently made freedmen among us. He moved a suspension of the rules, &c.

Mr. R. advocated his resolution on the grounds above alluded to, but the convention refused to suspend the rules and the resolution lays over for future action.

Mr. King presented an ordinance to amend section 5, article 1st, and article 1st of section 3rd, of constitution of North Carolina. [Ordinance will appear in Saturday's proceedings.]

Mr. Logan moved to suspend the rules to enable him to call up the resolution defining what business shall come before this convention for its action. Not agreed to.

On motion of Mr. Moore, the 67th resolution, relative to parties having in their possession property belonging to the State, was taken up and referred to a committee of three, whose duty it should be to consider the best mode of proceeding in order to get possession of said property.

The President appointed Messrs. Moore, Phillips and Boyden said committee.

On motion of Mr. Dockery, the rules were suspended and the ordinance redistricting the State taken up, debated at some length, (no material amendments made thereto,) and passed second reading.

Mr. Moore, from the committee to whom was referred the resolution relative to the State property, reported an ordinance appointing Judge Fowle to hold a court to hear complaints from persons, &c. [Prescribes mode by which such property may be recovered, money to be paid over to State Treasurer when collected, &c. &c.

The resolution providing for the organization of the State militia, was, on motion of Mr. Nicholson, taken up and passed.

The ordinance relative to the State debt of North Carolina was taken up.

Mr. Caldwell, of Guilford, moved to lay the whole matter on the table, whereupon the ayes and noes were called, and resulted as follows:

Ayes, Messrs. Adams, Alexander, Allen, Baines, Baker, Beam, Berry, Boyden Brickell, Brown, Burgin, Buxton, Caldwell, of Burke, Caldwell, of Guilford, Clark, Conigland, Cowper, Eaton, Faircloth, Faison, Ferebee, Furches, Gilliam, Grissom, Harris of Guilford, Harris of Rutherford, Henrahan, Howard, Jarvis, Jones of Davidson, Jones of Rowan, Joyner, Kennedy, Lash, Logan, Manly, McCoy of Sampson, McKay of Harnett, McGehee, McIvor, N. A. McLean, McRae, Mebane, Murphy, Nicholson, Norfleet, Patterson, Perkins, Phillips, Polk, Rumley, Russell, Saunders, Simmons, Smith of Anson, Spencer of Hyde, Starbuck, Stubbs, Willey, Wilson Winburne, Winston and Wright.

Nays—Messrs. Barrow, Bell Bingham, Bradley, Brooks, Bryan, Dickey, Donnell, Ellis, Faulkner, Gahagan Garland, Garrett, Godwin, Haynes, Henry Hodge, Jackson, Johnston, Jones, of Columbus, Jones, of Henderson, Joyce, Kelly, King, Love, of Chatham, Love, of Jackson, Lyon, McCauley McCeese McCorkle, McDonald, of Chatham, McDonald, of Moore, Nat McLean, McLaughlin, Moore, of Chatham, Moore, of Wake, Odom, Pool, Rush, Settle, Stone, Smith of Johnston, Smith, of Wilkes, Spencer, of Montgomery, Stephenson, Stewart, Thompson, Walkup, Ward and Williams.

The motion to lay on the table prevailed, and the Convention adjourned till to-morrow morning 10 o'clock.

Gov. Marvin of Florida on the Negro.

Gov. Marvin delivered an address on the 5th ult., at Quincey, in which he urged the equality of the races before the law. He insised that the blacks must be allowed to testify in the courts. And we may here state that this is not strange, as we have eminent gentlemen here in North Carolina who advocate the same thing, some of them in the State Convention.

We quote the following from the Governor's address, but would not be understood as approving it:

As citizens, before the law, the freedmen must be in all respects our equals. I do not mean as a race they are or can be made during many generations our equals. I do not mean that as a race they are or can be made during many generations, if ever, the equals PERSONALLY of the Caucasian race, or can enjoy the same social or political position, but that is no reason why constitution or law should discriminate against them. The right of suffrage does not necessarily follow, for that is not a natural but a political right, which may be granted or withheld, as sound policy may direct.

But, that the Government may be convinced that we are acting in good faith in framing a constitution, the convention must, in my opinion, incorporate into that document the amendment of the Constitution of the United States, which prohibits slavery or involuntary servitude, except when the party has been duly convicted of crime, by due process of law, and which also accords the United States the power to enforce this provision. If we are in earnest in recognizing the complete freedom of the blacks, and in perpetuating that freedom, we shall have no objection to the adoption of that amendment. Against such action I have heard two objections urged. The first is, it would be assenting to abolition, and we prefer having it forced upon us. Very well, it is forced upon you by the Government, and by accomplished facts, and you must consent to it or you are belligerents. Your consent must be put upon record in the most formal, solemn and binding manner, as a condition precedent to peace and a restoration of State rights. The second objection is, "we are unwilling to impose abolition upon others." You do no such thing. Congress demands this of all the late insurgent States. Six of them have already complied with the demand. In so doing, they acted simply for themselves. Let Florida frame a free constitution, adopt the amendment, and you give evidence to the world that you are taking steps which neither you nor your posterity can retrace, and you prepare the way for admission into the great sisterhood of States.

Furthermore, the Constitution must declare that persons of color shall be admitted as witnesses in all our courts of civil jurisprudence. The law, in this respect, must know no distinction.

I am aware that this is a hard doctrine to many, but it is not, nor, nor never was such to me. Some think the negro constitutionally a liar—that falsehood is marrow in his bones, and that it circulates in his blood. Now that is not true in whole or in part, and the statement is a slander upon both God and man. An experience of thirty years in the South has satisfied me that the slave has often told the truth, while the master has lied. All classes of witnesses stand before court and the jury upon their own merit; and their testimony, by judge and jury, is taken for what it is worth. They would no doubt perjure themselves, but who does not know that every court-room is the theatre of more or less false swearing? But we owe it to the bounty of a wise Providence, that justice is seldom perverted by false witnesses. Perjury is such a monster—has so many and such horrid heads—that the hissings of their tongues make a sort of Babel of the witnesses' stand, warring with each other and with reason, and with a thousand circumstances which surround, reveal and guard the truth.

For some years I occupied the bench, and many are the instances in which I have known guilty parties to go unwhipped of justice because colored people could not come into the court and testify. The admission of such witnesses would have given the State prison or the gallows its due, and relieved society of bad and dangerous characters. I have much feeling on this subject, because the impressive and painful lessons of years crowd in upon my memory. You know that the menial classes of all nations are permitted to appear in court and testify, and in some instances lords and nobles have been sent to the gallows on the evidence of house servants. Our colored population are as well qualified to testify as them. You keep the negro out of court, and what chance has he for justice? Just none at all. The Government and the world are aware of this; and I do not think Congress will regard the Constitution you may frame as republican in form, or calculated to secure the ends of justice to all citizens, unless the negro is permitted to come into court as a witness. I may be mistaken, but should that wrong be perpetrated, and your Constitution rejected on that account, for one I shall acquiesce in the justice of the decision. The fact is, we have no other course left us to make a clean breast of this whole business, do full justice to the negro, though he is of an inferior race, and remove the whole subject growing out of his slavery, emancipation and status, from the theatre of politics.

Fellow-citizens, during the past two years I have resided at the North, and I think I know the tone of public sentiment there. I assure you that whilst no unkindly feeling prevails among any class, a stern determination exists everywhere that slavery, in all forms and phases, shall be buried so eternally deep, that it will know no resurrection. It is still further their determination that the elements which enter into the foundation of our Government shall be of universal application, making us a happy and powerful people.

THE KENTUCKY TROUBLES.—General Rousseau had a conference with the President and the Secretary of War to day, during which the General Palmer troubles in Kentucky were discussed. The result of the interview was that the President reassured the people of Kentucky, through their prominent Congressman, that martial law shall be repealed throughout their State; that all negro troops shall soon be withdrawn, and that the abuses of the Freedmen's Bureau shall be corrected, so far as [illegible] reach them. It is under[stood that] a vigorous probing [illegible] General Palmer in the administration of Kentucky military affairs is, in the main approved by the President, and that he will probably be retained in command of the department Kentuckians are not so much displeased with the acts of General Palmer, as they are disgusted with those of some of his subordinates, who have been running a little darky machine of their own in some of the remote districts of the State. The withdrawal of the colored troops, promised by the President, and the dethronement of meddlesome little brevet brigadiers of darkies and freedmen agents will speedily harmonize affairs in that State.

THE RIGHTS OF FREEDMEN IN MISSISSIPPI.—Governor Sharkey, under date of September 18, wrote to Colonel Thomas, Commissioner of Freedmen for Mississippi, the following opinion regarding the rights of the negroes of that State under the action of the late Convention:

I have no hesitation in stating, as a necessary result from the action of the Convention, that in my opinion the freedmen can now sue and be sued in any court in the State, and as incident to the right to protection of person and property, which are fully guaranteed by the amended constitution, that they are competent to testify in any court of justice. Their privileges, I think, are fully covered by the principles established by the Convention, which abolishes the whole system of slavery, and, as a matter of course, any measure or policy which grew out of that system.

Four hundred barrels of flour were shipped from Richmond a few days ago for Charlotte and Salisbury.

Champ Ferguson is to be hung at Nashville on the 20th of the present month.

DEATH.—The widow of the late Mr. Nicholas Longworth, the famous American wine manufacturer and horticulturist, died a few days ago at Cincinnati, at an advanced age.

COL. PACKARD.—We regret to learn that this very valuable officer and estimable gentleman, has been relieved from the command of this Post, and detailed on a Grand Court Martial now in session at Raleigh. He comes up to the standard of the men styled in the old [illegible] "good men and true."—[illegible]

THE CITY.

[illegible]—We learn that [illegible], who once had [illegible] but now [illegible] happy [illegible] of freedom, [illegible] city [illegible] the other night. He was arrested and upon demand of the military authority turned over to their custody. The evidence in the case was heard yesterday morning, and though the decision has not been made public, and cannot be known for some time owing to the official forms through which it has to pass, we venture to predict that Fab will go up a spout from which he cannot soon get down.

The fact is, we have time and again warned the colored people that though free, they were still a subordinate class. We know that Gen. Ruger and all officers and men under him intend to sustain the civil authorities in every lawful proceeding they may deem it prudent to institute and this with all their power. The mayor, commissioners and police of the city are in authority and freedmen who think differently make great mistake.

The truth is, we fear, that a few bad blacks are daily injuring the prospects of the great body of freedmen. We counsel every well-behaved freedman in Raleigh against countenancing the worthless and idle among their number. To do so with sympathy or substantial aid is sure to result in their degradation rather than elevation.

ECLIPSE OF THE SUN.—Next Thursday, the 19th inst., the centre of the moon's shadow will pass over North America, causing a central eclipse of the sun, the first since the 26th of May, 1854, excepting that in Italy in 1860. The whole time of passage of the central eclipse over the earth will be three hours twenty minutes thirty-nine and a half seconds. It will be nearly central at this location and along the coast as far as Charleston. In many other parts of the United States the eclipse will be annular or central. The sun will be obscured with exception of a small space, forming in appearance a bright ring, but the obscuration will be so slight in our midst as to attract but small or no attention.

THE DROUGHT.—We had begun to think that the amount of iniquity here might have some connection with the absence of those refreshing showers we are accustomed to be blessed with at this season of year. But we have a note from Granville assuring us that the earth from our place to that point is dry as possible. They have had but few drops of rain in the last two months and operations in milling are fast diminishing; even the wells and springs have in many instances failed in supplying half the ordinary quantity of water. Similar recitals reach us from every nook and corner of North Carolina, and accounts from further South are no better. The fact is, in connection with the hard times, the drought has alarmed town and country with vague apprehensions that we are on the eve of some dreadful calamity. We should be glad if a modern Elijah could arise and relieve the common distress, and yet we have every confidence that the rain will come in due season. Let us be cheerful and hopeful.

QUITE A SCARE.—As a typo in this city wended his way homeward, last Thursday night, long before the approach of the wee hours, he was halted by a man wearing a sky-blue jacket with bright buttons before, but minus pants, on whose person clearly the midnight breeze was fluttering a flag of truce. Tremblingly typo pulled out his only quarter and with faltering tongue commenced muttering the only prayer he knew, "Now I lay me down to sleep," but the blue apparition only wanted to tell him that he had been robbed of money, pants and a watch, while he was snoozing and that he only saved his jacket by reason of brass buttons. The votary of Faust elaborated his sympathies with the ghost-like soldier, handed him a chew of tobacco with one hand, replaced his quarter with the other, and left at a double quick.

The thieves found their victim asleep in the vicinity of the Gaston depot and meanly deprived him of all his worldly goods, but generously left his furlough. Some of the soldiers stationed here supplied him with clothes and funds, however, and he left this morning for Petersburg, rejoicing that it was not worse with him.

NOW'S YOUR TIME.—To afford our readers some idea of the prices obtained at the government sales here, we may say upon the information of a person who was present yesterday, that a wagon and six mules sold for five hundred and thirty-seven dollars. We consider this a fair price for government and yet these sales certainly offer to farmers and others fine opportunities for supplying themselves with teams and the like. No greater mistake can be made by country people than to conclude that this property is shattered or, in the case of animals, broken. It is exposed at auction simply because in excess of the requirements of government as a peace establishment. At all events we know from personal inspection that Capt. [illegible], the superintending quartermaster of the sales in Raleigh, has the property under his charge in apple pie order.

THE WEBB SISTERS—charming actresses, whose unique dramatic efforts in conjunction with their beauty have run Norfolk and Petersburg [illegible] purpose paying us a visit soon. [illegible] could not do better than to make his appearance here now while the State Convention is in session and the city overrun with visitors.

THANKS.—To the Southern Express Company [illegible] a paper in advance of mails. [illegible] business, and [illegible] growing in popular favor.

HON. JOSIAH TURNER, JR., AT THE COURT HOUSE.—Placards posted about the city, yesterday, made it known that Hon. Josiah Turner, Jr., an ex-Confederate Congressman, would address the people in the court house at night. The announcement attracted a goodly number of people to the place appointed for the speechification and at the hour appointed the ball was opened.

The speaker opened with the declaration that he might address them as fellow-citizens of the United States—that [illegible] the strictest sect were the men to whom he spoke and with whom he had always co-operated in matters touching political faith and State as well as national policy—and after nullifying the elements by a declaration that conservatives and democrats had both erred, he launched into anecdotical waters and amused the audience with his aquatic performances for some minutes. He next referred to the action of the convention—endorsed its course—gave in his adhesion to the administration of President Johnson and Governor Holden in so far as they labored to secure an early restoration of the Union or other patriotic ends—but thought all parties in the South might yet find "Jordan a hard road to travel." He had taken the oath and as Judge Read and many old friends said they were "going home," that was, back into the old and glorious Union, he filed his naturalization papers in order to join the throng. But unlike others, fortune did not seem to favor him. At this juncture Mr. T. gave an apparently succinct narrative of all the circumstances connected with his application for pardon—interview with the provisional governor, what he said and did—how he endorsed his petition and placed it on the list of suspended cases, etc. He then read the paper, very voluminous, stating very accurately his service and position in the state senate, Confederate army and Congress, interspersed with an elaborate reference to the causes which were productive of secession, e. g., the resolutions of '98 and '99, Thomas Jefferson, the Democratic Party and Gov. Holden. Numerous extracts were read from the "*Standard*," then edited by Mr. Holden, to show that Lincoln and the Union had been soundly and bitterly denounced, and the people of North Carolina urged to resist the one and repudiate the other. He charged that Gov. Holden, the editor, had been for ten years a teacher of secession.

Mr. T. is an agreeable speaker and we regret it was not in our power to hear him conclude. As it was when we left the hall he was still adducing the editorials of the *Standard* in demonstration of the Provisional Governor's change of front with respect to the issues of union and disunion.

We expect to recur to this matter again. So far as we have heard, the speech is a mystery to us except as preliminary to the formation of a gubernatorial ticket in opposition to Gov. Holden. We shall soon know.

RYAN'S TROUPE failed to perform at Market Hall last night, we are informed, because of the sickness of one of the company.

A NEAT REPLY.—"I dislike your saying that my teeth are going. 'So don't.'" Said a young lady to her beau. "Not 'So dont,' but, 'SO-ZO-DONT,' you should have said," he replied. The damsel pouted, but took the hint. Nor need it be said, that the balsamic preparation arrested the evil; though it could not quite repair the damage already done.

MARRIED,

In this City on Friday evening, at the residence of Mrs. Frank I. Wilson, by the Rev. J. D. Huffman, Mr. JOHN G. BAGWELL, of this city, to Miss LOTTIE MORRIS, of Newbern.

"Two souls with but a single thought,
Two hearts that beat as one."

DIED,

At Carolina City, at the residence of her husband, in the 7th inst., Mrs. JULIA BARKER, wife of Dr. W. H. Barker. Deceased died in the enjoyment of a lively hope of eternal bliss beyond the vale. Her last words were, "Oh! the pearly streams! Oh! Father, I am coming to you!" She leaves a husband, one child and other relations to mourn her loss. She was an amiable woman a good wife, and highly esteemed by a large circle of friends.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

WANTED.

COUPONS OF OLD NORTH CAROLINA SIXES, for which 45 cents on the dollar will be paid. Apply to W. R. RICHARDSON.
oct14 3t

FOR SALE.

A GOOD BLACK HORSE, WITH SINGLE HARness, one Buggy with shafts and pole, can be seen until sold, at the Commissary Ware-house.
CAPT. F. W. CLEMONS.
oct14 [illegible] C. S. Vols.

WHISKEY, BRANDY, WINE, &C., &C.

WE ARE RECEIVING, TO-DAY, THE FOLLOWing choice Wines and Liquors, to which we invite the attention of Families, Druggists, and all wishing a genuine article:
[illegible]

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

BY MESSRS. WM. B. SMITH & CO.,
Field & Fireside Publishing House,
58 FAYETTEVILLE ST., RALEIGH N. C.

NAMELESS.

BY MRS. FANNY MURDAUGH DOWNING.
One volume, 16 mo. cloth: Price $2.00.

THIS IS A THRILLING STORY OF HEART-LIFE and the fashionable world, and, aside from an absorbing plot artistically interwoven, it abounds in suggestive thought and descriptive passages grand and unequaled in character and finish.

MOSSES FROM A ROLLING STONE:
BY "TENELLA"—MARY BAYARD CLARKE,
Author of "Reminiscences of Cuba," "Wood Notes," Translations of "Marguerite," "Lady Tartuffe," &c.
One volume, 16 mo. cloth: Price $1.25.

Contains complete Poetical writings of the popular author, and is a beautiful setting of all the sparkling diamonds that have been found clinging to the "rolling stone" of a great life as it washed with the ebb and flow of the soothing tide of Thought and Imagination.
Liberal deductions to the Trade.

THE CHANGE,
OR
A STATEMENT OF THE REASONS AND FACTS WHICH MADE ME A BAPTIST.
BY REV. T. B. KINGSBURY.
One volume, 16 mo. cloth: Price $2.50.

"But few writers wield a pen with such consummate skill, grace and vigor as Mr. Kingsbury. His book has received the most hearty and earnest critical endorsement of Elders T. E. Skinner, J. D. Hufham, Editor *Biblical Recorder*, N. B. Cobb, *Cor. Sec N C. Bap. Board of Missions*, and other eminent Divines. "No Baptist family should be without it. No opponent of the Baptist should fail to read it."

* * Editors inserting the advertisement of either or all of these books, with this notice, will receive a copy or copies of each accordingly.
oct11—tf

150 BUSHELS WHITE MEAL,
50	Half bbls Superior Family Flour, "Phoenix Mills,"
150	barrels Extra Superfine do
36	pails best Family Lard, warranted.
25	kegs do do do
10	half barrels do do
1,500	lbs Extra Sugar Cured Canvass Hams,
1,000	lbs Choice Bacon Sides,
5,000	lbs Prime do Shoulders,
200	lbs Shoe Thread, bleached and brown,
10,000	Fine Cuba Cigars,
300	kegs Cut Nails,
10	boxes Adamantine Candles,
10	do Wax and Tallow Candles, very best,
50	reams Wrapping Paper,
50	do White letter and Note Paper,
50,000	Buff Envelopes,
75	gross Steel Pens,
100,000	G. D. Percussion Caps,
25	bags Bird and Squirrel Shot,
10	barrels Extra C. Sugar,
5	do Crushed Sugar,
2	do Old Apple Brandy,
5	do Fine Smoking Tobacco.
1,000	lbs Rice in sacks
100	boxes Southern "Star" Snuff.
5	cases No. 10 "Whettmore" Cotton Cards,

In store and for sale by
oct13 tf B. P. WILLIAMSON & CO.

WE ARE AUTHORIZED TO ANNOUNCE MAJ. WILLIE D JONES as a Candidate to represent Wake County in the State Senate, at the approaching election. oct13td

OFFICE, DEPOT COMMISSARY OF SUBSISTENCE.
WASHINGTON, D C., October 6, 1865.
SALE OF HARD BREAD!!

SEALED PROPOSALS, IN DUPLICATE, WILL BE received at this Office, until 12 M., on Thursday, the 26th inst., for the surplus

HARD BREAD,

at this and the Alexandria Depots. The Bread is packed in boxes of fifty (50) pounds each, and can be examined at Sixth Street Wharf, in this city, or at the Subsistence Store House, in Alexandria, Va. No bids will be received for less than twenty (20) boxes—one thousand (1000) pounds. The price per pound and quantity desired, will be stated in each proposal. It will be placed on transports at Alexandria, Va., or at Sixth Street Wharf, free of expense to the purchaser. Twenty thousand boxes (50 pounds each,) more or less, can be purchased.

The attention of Shippers, and others using Pilot Bread, is called to the advantages now offered for obtaining their supplies of this article.

The Government reserves the right to reject bids.

Bidders not present will be notified by letter of the result of their proposals. All purchases will be removed within twenty days from the date of acceptance.

Blank Proposals, if desired, can be obtained from the undersigned.

Terms—Cash, in Government funds, before the delivery commences.

G. BELL,
oct10–3t Maj. & C. S., U. S. A.

THE BEST AND CHEAPEST!

WEBSTER'S SPELLERS. PRICE 25 CENTS At the FIELD & FIRESIDE BOOKSTORE, (next to the old city Post Office,)
oct 11 tf Fayetteville street.

NOVELS

BY ALL THE POPULAR AUTHORS, BOUND AND unbound editions, at the FIELD & FIRESIDE BOOKSTORE,
oct 11 tf 58 Fayetteville street.

WEBSTER'S SPELLERS AT 25 CENTS!

WEBSTER'S SPELLERS AT 25 CENTS!!
WEBSTER'S SPELLERS AT 25 CENTS!!!
At the FIELD & FIRESIDE BOOKSTORE,
oct 11–tf 58 Fayetteville street.

SCHOOL BOOKS

OF ALL GRADES AND KINDS AT THE
oct 11 tf FIELD & FIRESIDE BOOKSTORE.

HAMS, SIDES, SHOULDERS AND LARD.

5 TIERCES—1,500 LBS. CHOICE SUGAR-CURED HAMS,
10 Cases—5,000 lbs. Prime Shoulders,
4 Cases—1,500 lbs. very nice Bacon Sides, recommended.
2 Cases—36 Pails, Fresh and Sweet White Lard.
25 Kegs— do do
10 Half Barrels— do do
Just received and for sale by
B. P. WILLIAMSON & CO.
oct11–tf

STEAM SAW MILL FOR SALE!

THE FOLLOWING MENTIONED PROPERTY IS offered for sale, low for Cash, or its equivalent:

A Sixteen Horse Power Engine (flue boiler:) Two good Circular Saws, also Wood and Lathe Saws; Two Lumber Cars, forty feet of carriage; a Log Cart, and a number one Yoke of Oxen. All in good running order, and requires but four hands to run it. It is convenient to a large quantity of timber near the R. & G. R. R., and the only steam mill on said road or in Franklin County. With proper attention it will saw lumber enough in sixty days to pay the amount charged for it.

For further particulars enquire of W. H. Spencer, at the office of the "Daily Progress," or
S. W. MARSHALL,
Pacific, N. C.
oct11—1w*

300 KEGS CUT NAILS, 4's to 20's.
25 " Horse Shoes,
10 " Mule "
25 Boxes—500 lbs.—Horse Shoe Nails,
12 doz. Spades,
25 " Cast Steel Axes,
In Store and for sale by
B. P. WILLIAMSON & CO.
oct13–tf

WANTED.

A GOOD, SMART COLORED WOMAN THAT UNderstands Cooking and Washing, will find a good situation by applying immediately at McKIMMON'S STORE, Fayetteville Street.
oct16–6t

A SMART BOY WANTED.

WE WANT A FREEDMAN, QUICK INTELLIgent, and acquainted in the city, as Porter. Apply at FIELD & FIRESIDE BOOKSTORE,
oct12tf 58 Fayetteville street.

DAILY PROGRESS.

RALEIGH, N. C.

SATURDAY, OCT. 14, 1865.

The State Convention.

The ordinance redistricting the State was finally passed to a third reading, and the whole matter of the State debt was tabled. No other business transacted of special importance. For particulars see proceedings.

We hope the Convention will remain in session until all the work that is before it is disposed of, and then adjourn *sine die*. If there should be business for a State Convention to transact in May next, let us have an election in April for delegates, and thus have a new body. We have no disposition to complain of the present body; it contains some of the best talent of the State, and, as a whole, our people may be justly proud of it; but the sovereigns had no idea, when electing those who compose it, that it was to take pattern after the Convention of 1861 and claim the right to hold over, meeting from time to time, for an indefinite period. We learn that there is a strong disposition to adjourn within a few days, to meet again in May, and we refer to the matter to protest against it. If it be necessary to have two elections for Governor in nine months, why not, if there shall be more work for a Convention in May, have two elections for delegates in eight months? If it requires another week, two weeks or a month more to do the necessary work before the Convention, let the delegates remain here and do it. Most of them sought the places they occupy, and they have no right to abandon their posts until the business for which the body convened shall have been fully completed. But when finished, let them adjourn *sine die*, and thus relieve the people, who, should they want another Convention in May or thereafter, can take the proper steps to call it. Some of the members of the body have said somethiug about a frequent reference to the people in these disjointed, demoralized times, and they should surely be willing to have it apply in their own case. We have no doubt but the work of the Convention will be well and properly done, and, as a citizen, we feel proud of the body, but had they have stumped in favor of holding over and meeting again in May, many of them would have remained at home. The people don't believe in it, for they have not forgotten that the Convention of 1861 made itself odious and became a perfect eye-sore by re-assembling every few weeks for nearly a year.

We were told, during the canvass, that the duties of the body would be few and simple—that general legislation was to be left to the Legislature—and that, at farthest, the Convention would not be in session more than two weeks. We thought at the time that such promises had better not be made, for it occurred to us that if the Constitution of the State was to be generally overhauled or re-written, together with such other important business as all agreed must be transacted, that three or four weeks might be required to do it. And should it take so long, so it be well done, no reasonable man will complain; but we insist that when they do adjourn it shall be final, so the people can know they are to have no more of that body.

Fusion.

The secessionists and Vanceites—we mean those who were guilty of the treason of first starting the war, and those who were then guilty of the treason of keeping it on, are about to fuse to start opposition to Governor Holden. They try to move secretly, but we are posted as to all their manœuvres, and shall communicate them to the public as fast as executed. Treason is subdued but not crushed in North Carolina, and as fast as the pressure of Federal troops is withdrawn and the late slaveholding chivalry is left to itself the *animus* developes itself. Pardoned rebels invest the bar rooms, hotel sitting rooms and other public places and spout their defiance. We have told the governments, State and Federal, of these things, and now if the whole work of restoration, elections and all, has to be gone over with again, and the people kept under military rule, they must blame themselves and not us. There were many traitors in North Carolina, and yet no man was denied the right to vote, if we except those who came under the fourteen exemptions, and even some of them, whose pardons were pending, were allowed to vote for secession candidates.

The opposition to Gov. Holden, if any, will be gotten up by those who are at heart the enemies of the government, and who would raise the standard of revolt at once if not restrained by United States troops. The fact is, traitors as well as loyal men, were allowed to vote at the late elections for delegates to the Convention, and, becoming emboldened by the license allowed them, they are now disposed to rally all the disaffection in the State and make war, at the next election, on the Union men of the State. And, if successful, the triumph will be hailed as a Confederate or Southern victory, by all the secessionists and disloyal men in the State. We warn loyal men to be on their guard against the trap set for them.

Hon. Pierre Soule is about to return to New Orleans, where he expects to remain as a permanent citizen.

BRAINS!

between the many talented men we have? but, who can we send that will be received? *Radicalism*, we fear, is at the South, and not at the North. The North and the administration seem to be conciliatory and kind, but the South seems to be radical and captious. Even our *conservative* leaders seem to be looding the reason they had. We all know that the Republican party has the power in Congress, that they control the government, and that through them we must go back or not go back at all. And yet we have men in office and out of office, professed and acknowledged leaders, who speak of them as radicals and enemies. *Enemies!* If so, they are the enemies we surrendered to in April, and, as masters of the situation, they will hardly relent.

We must send men to Congress who can take the oath, or we shall have no representatives. But it is said, and by those who profess to be Union men, that we have not got them. We know better. We can pick out gentlemen of respectability and ability, in every district, that can and will take the oath, and if such be not elected we shall not only expect but feel sure that the State will be denied admission when she applies to be received back into the family of States. We are not in power or in office, but we think we know something of the purposes and aims of those who control the government, and we insist that, to be represented in Cougress at all, we must elect gentlemen who can take the prescribed oath.

THE FREEDMEN.

ADDRESS OF GEN. HOWARD.

Speeches by Gen. Dockery and Judge Read.

THE FREEDMEN'S BUREAU NOT A PERMANANCY.

On Thursday evening Gen. Howard addressed the delegates to the State Convention, and a large number of our citizens, including many ladies, on the subject of the Freedmen and the Bureau over which he presides. He was introduced to the audience by the Governor, and commenced by assuring his hearers that he entertained the kindest intentions towards the State, and was merely an agent in the hands of the President for the execution of his policy in respect to the Freedmen and their changed relations with their late owners. He stated that he was *en route* for South Carolina; but thinking that some good to the country might result from intercourse with the members of the State convention, he had halted in Raleigh, and expressed himself as greatly pleased at the opportunity offorded him of addressing them.

The report of the committee to which the address of the Freedmen's convention had been referred was handed to him, and he read it. He endorsed it as nearly coinciding with his views and approved the policy recommended in the report. He spoke of the action of the convention as important and expressed his confidence in the honesty and wisdom of its members, and their legislation in the matter. He thought that effective laws could not be passed at present because time is necessary to perfect such important matters. He referred to the course of Alabama and Mississippi, where arrangements had been made by which some of the justices in each county were authorized to settle differences between whites and blacks, and enforce law and order, and earnestly advocated the adoption of a similar method in North Carolina. He referred to the result of the work accomplished by his Bureau, and said that no one, white or black, is sustained in vagrancy or idleness. One of the great objects had been to break up vagrancy and it had been nearly accomplished. In his present position he could not advocate Equal Rights and did not intend to do so, but in his address he hoped to advance a few practical suggestions and aid in the solution of the difficulties which now envelope the labors of the convention. The Bureau was intended to last for a year, and is only an agency arranged to break the shock of the transition which is now going on in the social condition of the South. The change of the system of labor, and in social matters is great, and the Bureau was intended to assist in the change.—It has no pecuniary resources, and consequently army officers are detailed as its agents, when it was originally intended that intelligent citizens sho uld be employed. As soon as the States are able to take care of their own poor, the Bureau will cease to act, and the Freedmen will be turned over to their care. He recommend schools for all classes, and particularly for the Freedmen.

For the rest of the report we are indebted to the *Standard* of yesterday:

After a short pause the audience called on General Dockery. The call was repeated, when the delegate from Richmond arose and addressed them.

GEN. DOCKERY'S SPEECH.

He said that he was loth to address the assembly, when so many more able than himself were present, but as General Howard had called for facts and information, he would give him such as he had.

He came from the South Carolina line—from a county on the Pedee. He always had a kind feeling for the negroes. They had nursed him and had nursed his children. This kind attachment still existed. He was disposed, therefore, to do the negro justice. He believed that the State of North Carolina had been abolitionized by the war, and that the people would do them justice.

But the negro did not rightfully comprehend his situation. He had many crude ideas of liberty. He thought liberty consisted in the privilege of roaming wherever he wished and exemption from labor. Vagrancy was a great misfortune. The negroes wandered off to the cities searching for a crowd. Some came back with marvellous tales, and rendered whole neighborhoods dissatisfied. Besides, the men did not seem disposed to support their families. They would not work, and the women and children could not support themselves.

In conjunction with many demoralized white men, they had committed many depredations on stock and property, stealing cotton, killing hogs and sheep. In support of [illegible] Gen. Howard cited many instances of his own personal knowledge.

He said that now the prevailing question in the country was what to do with the negro. In old times it required all the energy of the master to make a [illegible] the worthless lords of the creation; and now the negroes will not work to [illegible] at all he made. What they to [illegible] would they like the old men, or should they be [illegible] in our yards from starvation. He [illegible] that our people would allow them to starve, but they would not work, and what was to be done? In his county there were scarcely enough provisions to last through next spring, and he feared that these freedmen who had now become consumers and non-producers would suffer.

He said that in coming through Wilmington he had written to Gen. Crook, and asked for the organization of a local police in his county. Since that time he had learned that a detachment of negro troops had been sent there. He deplored this. He thought the negroes would look upon them as protectors, and would soon commit some act to test whether they would be upheld in depredations on the whites. He had much rather preferred a home organization or a white guard.

After some other remarks by Mr. Dockery,

GENERAL HOWARD

Arose, and said that what Gen. Dockery had said strengthened him in the belief of the necessity of local courts, such as he had referred to. That he had also received a new idea. If upon the old worn out lands of Gen. Dockery's county the negro could scarcely make a living when a slave, and none now that he was left to himself, what would be his fate if left to himself in a new country?

He would ask gentlemen if it were not a suicidal policy to remove the whole working population from a county? If labor could be regulated, would it not be better that it should be kept at home? He referred to some of the French Islands of the West Indies as an example where free negro labor was properly regulated.

IN REPLY

Gen. Dockery wished to know if negro children could be apprenticed, and to what extent.

GENERAL HOWARD.

Said that they could, to the same extent that white children were.

THIS ANSWER,

Said Gen. Dockery, relieves us of a world of trouble.

THE HON. E. G. READE

Was next called upon. He asked leave to assure General Howard that his kindly feelings were properly understood and appreciated. That he was from the northern border of the State, his friend General Dockery from the southern. He knew that his friend would bear him out in the assertion that under the old system, a cruel and a hard master was a rare thing in North Carolina. That there was an attachment between master and slave in North Carolina under the old system, which the war nor the ordinance passed by this Convention could dissolve. He believed, therefore, that in no district in North Carolina could a freedman be imposed upon. His former master would not allow it when appealed to, but would protect him. Such was his opinion.

He did not think himself a better master than others of his neighbors. He had owned but few slaves, some thirty or forty. Yet there were members of his family to whom, in the whole course of his life, he had never spoken an unkind word. Therefore, he thought that were this matter left to the people of the State it would be justly and properly regulated. The intelligent people, and he begged leave to assure the General that our people were intelligent, would do it better than the Freedman's Bureau, because they knew what was best. There were some difficulties with the negroes—some misunderstanding—but the people could regulate these things better than the agents of the Bureau.

GENERAL HOWARD

Wished to know if he thought that the agents had caused any of these difficulties.

JUDGE READE

Thought that they had. Their instructions to the negroes had been given, he doubted not, in good faith. But their instructions were to the negroes to go to work, and if their employees did not pay them, they would see that it was done. This fostered the belief that agents of the Bureau were better friends than their former masters, and made the negroes distrustful. Besides, white men had been brought from his county on the declaration of freedmen, whether sworn or not he did not know, and put in jail here to be tried. This also created bad feeling.

In conclusion the Judge again reiterated his assurance to Gen. Howard that the Convention fully appreciated his good purposes.

IN CONCLUSION

General Howard made a few remarks, repeating succinctly what he had said, and impressing upon the minds of the members of the Convention the necessity for some action on the subject.

NOTE.—This report was made up without notes, entirely from memory. If any of the distinguished gentlemen have been misrepresented or their meaning not fully explained, it will be a pleasure to publish their speeches entire, or correct the error.

The Congressional Oath.

The New York *Times*, the special organ of Secretary Seward, and edited by the Hon. Henry J. Raymond, a member of the next Congress, and prominent for the Speakership, contains, in a recent issue, a long article, under the above caption, some extracts from which we give below, and which we commend to the earnest and serious attention of the voters of North Carolina:

"We are glad to note that in the Congressional canvass of Virginia there is a general disposition to leave the field exclusively to candidates who can take the stringent Congressional oath that they have never participated in the rebellion. Out of the eight Congressional districts, five have candidates running who can all meet the Congressional requirement. But in the Accomac district, the Lynchburg district, and the Charlottesville district there are candidates who avow that they will not and cannot take the oath, and yet claim that if elected, Congress cannot and will not refuse to admit them. In this last district A. H. H. Stuart, Secretary of Interior under Mr. Fillmore being a candidate, declares his inability to take the oath, yet defies Congress to keep him out, if elected. He asserts that the oath is unconstitutional, and that the Republican party will never dare to make practical application of it.

"In all kindness, we advise Mr. Stuart, and those whom he seeks to represent, to act upon no such assumption. *It is morally certain that no man will be admitted to a seat in the next Congress who does not take the oath required by existing laws.* The applicant's opinion that the law is unconstitutional will not help him. Congress acts upon its own opinions. The Constitution of the United States declares that "each House shall be the judge of the elections, returns and *qualifications* of its own members." The House of Representatives will exercise that exclusive power: *and beyond all question will exercise it in conformity with the statute of 1862.* The constitutionality of that measure was fully discussed at the time of its passage, and was affirmed by a very large majority in both branches of Congress. The arguments which were conclusive then are as conclusive now. The reason for the application of the statute is still as strong as ever.

"The Southern people, if they have any wise regard for their own interests, will respect the laws of the land, and refuse to give their votes to candidates for Congress who they know are not entitled by law to hold seats in Congress. Divergent claims will only recoil against them. They will be taken as gentlemen of an impracticable temper, fit rather for stern justice than for magnanimous clemency."

The Washington [illegible] Tuesday gives the following report of the [illegible] of President Johnson to the colored [illegible] of which has already appeared in the *Progress*:

The First District Colored Regiment marched from their quarters in Campbell Hospital to the Executive Mansion this morning, to be reviewed by the President, who briefly addressed the command. He said that he appeared simply to tender his thanks for the compliment they had paid him on their return home to the associations of friends and relatives, and these they held most dear. He appeared because it was unusual in this and other Governments to have colored regiments in the army, and he appreciated their good will in thus visiting him, as he had the evidence of their faithfulness in the service. They were now expected to do as much in civil life as they had in the field. The standard by which people are to be elevated is their conduct and worth, and he who did his duty faithfully and justly would always find that popular sentiment would measure out a proper reward. He knew that there had been much during the war to excite the white against the black and the black against the white, but now on the return of peace all resentment should terminate, and their minds should be directed to the future before them. The future was far more important than the scenes through which they had passed. It was true slavery had ended. That institution had made war upon the Government, and the Government had lifted its strong arm and decided that slavery must go down. But this was not all. Now when the sword was returned to its scabbard and the olive branch of peace waved over us, resentment and revenge should end. They should understand that liberty did not consist who lyin going into the service as a soldier. When they laid down their arms and doffed their uniforms another subject would come up to engross their attention. There was a great problem before them, and they were to decide how to solve it. Now that they were about to return to the avocations of peace, they must give evidence to the world that they were competent to govern themselves. Liberty was not a mere idea or vagary, but a reality. It did not consist in being idle and worthless, or in doing as they pleased. There must be law, and obedience and submission to law without regard to color. Liberty consisted of the glorious privilege to work, each pursuing the avocations of peace with industry and economy, and to enjoy the products of one's own labor. Liberty meant to be moral, industrious, virtuous and upright in all their dealings with men. As they went from the capital of the nation it was of great importance that they should observe these principles. They had heard a great deal about men standing equal before the law, but he that was virtuous would be most exalted, without regard to color. The talk of passing laws to make the whites black before night, and blacks white before day was all stuff. That was not the idea of equality.

He had lived in the South all his life, and knew the habits of the colored people. Now, they should observe, above all other things, the contract and associations of married life. Women should abstain from the habits acquired during the war. Virtue, marriage and intelligence was the standard to observe as their ruling principle of life. They should return to their homes and firesides with a fixed and unalterable determination to do their duty in the future as they had in the past, and should abstain from all the bickerings that follow competition between races. The great problem now was whether their race could be incorporated with the white people of the United States, so as to live together in harmony. We were trying to solve that question. Slavery had been struck to the ground, and that part of the problem was solved, but now arose the more important query, whether these four millions could take their place among the population and work harmoniously in our system. Are the digestive powers of the Government able to take in this element and work healthfully? This was what they were trying to do, but if the experiment did not succeed, they must seperate as a distinct people. If the laws of Providence required that they should seperate, Providence would point out the way they were to take to the land of their inheritance and promise if there was one before them. Our duty was to discover what are the laws that lie at the foundation of things, and then conforming to them, Providence would deliver us from the difficulties we had contended with so long.

In conclusion, he would thank them again for the compliment they had paid him, trusting that what he had said in a desultory manner would be appreciated, and would stimulate them to acts of worthiness and value to the country.

The remarks of the President were frequently interrupted by applause, and at their end Col. Hogman moved into the avenue with his column, marching down to 7th street, and thence to Campbell Hospital, where the regiment was to partake of the hospitalities of the colored citizens of Washington.

THE POLICY IN ALABAMA.—The Huntsville *Advocate* is satisfied with the action of the State Convention, and thinks that it remains in the hands of the people to say whether they shall have peace and a return to prosperity. Closing an article on the subject it justly remarks:

What remains now to restore Alabama to the confidence of the Government and its fostering care, is for the people to actively endorse and support what the Convention has done; to send members to the Legislature who will pass laws "to protect the freedmen of the State in the full enjoyment of all their rights of person and property;" and who will ratify the proposed amendment to the United States Constitution; and to send men to Congress who can take the oath, and thus be admitted. These are as indispensable to the restoration of the State as anything the Convention has done. The people now see and realize the results of secession, and they are prepared and anxious, we think, to do what is yet necessary to get back to the old ark of safety and prosperity and happiness—the Union, and to place the State in the hands of those in whom Government reposes confidence in as its tried, true, affirmative friends and defenders. These things done, we believe the day will then soon arrive when the people will be left unmolested by the military, under their own vine and fig tree.

It is said a Richmond *belle* is about to marry a "yankee" officer. Well, what of it? Many southern girls have found good husbands in "yankees." Our southern boys marry the "yankee" girls, and why shouldn't the "yankee" boys marry our girls? So the young people are well mated it don't matter about nativity.

We would advise Prof. L. M. Rucene, late of Greensboro, to communicate with the *Progress* office immediately.

BY THE WHOLESALE.—The Washington *Chronicle* of Wednesday says:

One hundred and seventy-five pardons were granted to residents of North Carolina, yesterday, by President Johnson.

WOOD, WOOD.

THE subscriber wishes to contract for furnishing 300 or 400 cords of oak and hickory wood. He can be found at the Progress office.

sept28-tf W. H. SPENCER.

SCHOOLS AND BOARDING HOUSES.

EXCHANGE HOTEL.

HILLSBORO STREET.

RALEIGH, N. C.

THIS popular Hotel, situated on the finest street in the beautiful "City of Oaks," has already earned a reputation under the management of its experienced Proprietors of being the best Hotel in the South. It is located within a few yards of the State Capitol, and is near the business part of the city.

If pleasant and clean beds, a liberal table and respectful and attentive servants will make guests comfortable, these can be counted on at the Exchange Hotel.

RANDALL & CO.,
sept13-tf Proprietors.

JARRATT'S HOTEL,

PETERSBURG, VA.,

(TERMINUS OF WELDON RAILROAD.)

PLATT & SIMMONS, Proprietors.

JAS. H. PLATT, JR., aug7-3m GEO. C. SIMMONS.

MISCELLANEOUS.

JEWELRY, WATCH REPAIRING

—AND—

ENGRAVING.

H. MAHLER,

RALEIGH, N. C.,

HAS RECEIVED HIS STORE ON FAYETTEville street, opposite the City Hall, and having laid in a good stock of materials will continue to manufactur all articles in his line, and will keep on hand an assortment of

JEWELRY AND WATCHES.

He has secured the services of MR. CILLEKEN,

A SUPERIOR WATCHMAKER,

Whose experience in Europe and the principal cities of the North gives a guarantee that all work entrusted to his care will be executed with skill and perfection.

Every description of

ENGRAVING,

Court, Lodge, Business Seals, &c., made to order.

All kinds of Jewelry repaired, and highest prices paid for old gold and silver.

Grateful to the public for the confidence reposed in him, he hopes to merit a continuance of its favor.

Oct 7-3m H. MAHLER.

FAMILY DYE COLORS,

Patented Oct. 13, 1863.

Black. Black for Silk. Dark Blue. Light Blue. French Blue. Claret Brown. Dark Brown. Light Brown. Snuff Brown. Cherry. Crimson. Dark Drab. Light Drab. Fawn Drab. Light Fawn Drab. Dark Green. Light Green. Magenta. Maize. Maroon. Orange. Pink. Purple. Royal Purple. Salmon. Scarlet. Slate. Solferino. Violet. Yellow.

For Dyeing Silk, Woolen and Mixed Goods, Shawls, Scarfs, Dresses, Ribbons, Gloves, Bonnets, Hats, Feathers, Children's Clothing, and all kinds of wearing apparel.

A SAVING OF 80 PER CENT.

For 25 cents you can color as many goods as would otherwise cost five times that sum. Various shades can be produced from the same dye. The process is simple, and any one can use the Dye with perfect success. Directions in English, French and German, inside of each package.

HOWE & STEVENS,
260 Broadway, Boston.

For sale by druggists and dealers generally.

Oct9-6m

MRS. FANNY KRAMER,

Wilmington street, Raleigh, N. C.,

HAS JUST ARRIVED FROM THE NORTHERN Cities, where she selected a fine large stock of Dry Goods, Clothing, Shoes, Hats, Notions, and so on.

I would respectfully invite my customers and friends to call and examine my stock of

Ladies' Dress Goods,

consisting of Calico, DeLaine, Alpacca, French Merino, Poplin, Bombazine, and a good many other Goods too numerous to mention.

Clothing.

Full Cassimere Suits for men and youths; Dress Coats, Overcoats and Shawls.

Boots and Shoes

for Ladies, Misses and Children; also, Men's and Boy's Boots and Shoes, of all sizes and qualities.

Hats.

Fine Ladies Hats and Bonnets, and all sorts of Men's and Boy's Hats.

Gentlemen's Furnishing Goods.

Linen, Woolen and Cotton Shirts, Handkerchiefs, &c.

Ladies' Cloaks:

Broadcloth, Cassimirett and Silk.

MUSICAL INSTRUMENTS, and a full assorted stock of NOTIONS of all description.

I flatter myself that I have as nice and as fine a stock of goods in general as any in the city, and am willing to sell at the lowest possible cash prices.

sept27-3m FANNY KRAMER.

RALEIGH

CLOTHING EMPORIUM.

THE UNDERSIGNED BEGS LEAVE TO INFORM the citizens of Raleigh and vicinity that they have just opened a large stock of Ready-Made Clothing and Gentlemen's Furnishing Goods, of the latest Styles, and assure their friends and customers that they will sell them at very small profits. Gentlemen would do well to call and examine their stock before purchasing their outfits.

A. KLINE & CO.

Oct9-tf

A. M'LACHLAN,

WITH

JAMES S. STEVENSON & BRO.,

Wholesale and Retail Dealers in Dry Goods, Groceries, Crockery, Hardware, Boots and Shoes, and Choice Selections of

READY-MADE CLOTHING

Having got the Clothing from a first class house in New York, *to my own order*, I will be pleased to see my numerous friends at the 2 Stores, corner of Broad and Middle Streets, Newbern, N. C. Oct 2-3m

NEWS! NEWS!! NEWS!!

NEW YORK DAILIES

RECEIVED EVERY DAY BY EXPRESS

—ALSO—

MAGAZINES

AND

All the Popular Periodical Literature of the Day at

THE RALEIGH NEWS AGENTS DEPOT

FAYETTEVILLE STREET,

I. EDWIN WEST.

jy 14-tf Agent.

RETURN IT.

THE DRAWING OF A COTTAGE BUILDING commenced by Capt. Sharpe, has been loaned to some one, the person not recollected, and as I now wish to use it, whoever has it in possession will confer a favor by leaving it at the Progress Office.

Oct 2-tf J. L. PENNINGTON.

SOMETHING GOOD TO SMOKE AND DRINK.

1000 BOTTLES VERY BEST OLD BOURBON Whisky.

10,000 Prime Havana Segars, a genuine article.

1 Barrel Superior Apple Brandy, *not hard to take.*

Received and for sale at

Oct 2-tf B. P. WILLIAMSON & CO.

YRAHYMREGRESS.

SATURDAY, OCT. 14, 1865.

AUTHORIZED AGENTS FOR THE PROGRESS.

The following gentlemen are authorized to act as agents for the PROGRESS in their several localities; and subscriptions and advertisements handed in by them will receive attention at our published rates:

JAMES K. WOODS, Oxford, N. C.
VESTAL & McKNIGHT, "Times" Office, Newbern, N. C.
J. B. WHITAKER, Goldsboro', N. C.
T. S. WHITAKER, Wilmington, N. C.
MOSES A. SMITH, Salisbury.
M. R. BROWN, New Hill, Wake county, N. C.
S. M. PETTENGILL & Co., 37 Park Row, New York City, and 10 State street, Boston, Mass.

Other agents will be announced as soon as the arrangements can be made.

Where there are no agents persons can send money by mail. No paper sent until the subscription is paid.

FARRISS' COLUMN.

L. X. L.

C. M. FARRISS

Has just returned from the North with a New Stock of

FALL GOODS

Selected Expressly for this Market.

Consisting in part of

BEAVER CLOTHS,
BROADCLOTHS,
ENGLISH AND SCOTCH CASSIMERES,
SILK MIXED CASSIMERES,
TRICOT CASSIMERES,
BLUE CLOTHS,
CASSIMERES OF ALL COLORS!
CORDUROY,
BLACK SILK VELVETS,
GLOVES AND SCARFS.
SHIRTS OF ALL DESCRIPTIONS!
ARMY HATS,
NAVY CAPS,
HALF HOSE,
SUSPENDERS,
HANDKERCHIEFS, NECK TIES,
LINEN AND PAPER COLLARS.
SHOULDER STRAPS,
MILITARY BUTTONS,
AND LACES,
SCARF PINS,
SHOES OF ALL KINDS,
TRUNKS AND VALISES.

MERCHANT TAILORING

Done in the very best style by C. M. FARRISS and his Superb Cutter, Mr. GRIFFITH.

SUITS OF EVERY DESCRIPTION made to order at the shortest notice, and in the very best manner.

What you do not see in my store, order and you will have it in the two quickest possible times.

JUST IN,

A LARGE AND SPLENDID STOCK OF ROAD CLOTH AND DOE SKIN CASSIMERES.

Raleigh, Oct 7-tf C. M. FARRISS.

NOTICE TO THE PUBLIC.

In the year 1846, the writer embarked in the Drug business in the city of Philadelphia, and while thus engaged made several experiments in regard to the most reliable mode of preparing Fluid Extracts. My efforts being successful—the articles being approved and used by the medical faculty—I was desirous of placing them before the public, but hesitated for some time before concluding to resort to newspaper advertising, knowing the prejudices that existed in the minds of many against using advertised *Medicines or Nostrums*, but through the advice of friends and those who had used them this objection was overcome.

After 18 years' exertions, commencing in a small way, the popularity of my articles has extended to all parts of the United States, and widely throughout foreign countries—and this in the face of much opposition.—No means has been resorted to by unprincipled dealers since their merit and success have been known—such as advertising large bottles at less price, censuring all other preparations, and even copying my advertisements. I am happy to state that out of the many who have resorted to this, none have been successful.

MY OBJECT

in this notice is to make facts known to the public and reliable dealers, believing, after so many years' experience that the Druggists will discountenance such proceedings, and that the reputation of my articles may not be damaged by the use of inferior or spurious ones. Knowing that many may read this article who are unacquainted with me, I append a few remarks from those in my native city, and whose names are known in all parts of the world:

"Having personally acquainted with Mr. H. T. Helmbold, it affords me pleasure in stating I have been most favorably impressed with his energy and integrity, and succeed at his success." WM. WEIGHTMAN,
Firm of Powers & Weightman,
Ninth and Brown Streets, Philadelphia.

[*Evening Bulletin, Philadelphia.*]

"When on a visit to the city of New York, a few days since, I was induced to call on our old friend and townsman, H. T. Helmbold, Druggist, 594 Broadway, N. Y. His store is a model—a perfect gem—the handsomest of any kind we have ever had the pleasure of viewing, and so extensive, being 24 feet front, five stories in height, and over 200 feet deep. It indeed affords us pleasure to know that he has been so successful as to afford ample evidence of the merits of his articles—as a whole business experience we have not known of success of any articles without merit—advertising alone bringing the name before the people."

[*Boston Herald.*]

"We do not like to advertise worthless wares, or articles calculated to deceive our readers; and when we find an advertiser like Mr. Helmbold, whom we have known for years, gradually extend his advertising from year to year until he becomes the largest advertiser in the United States, we are satisfied that the statements made in regard to his articles must be correct."

The writer reluctantly inserts the above, and would not do so were he not a stranger to many; and considers it doing the names of his articles, and the diseases for which they have been used by many thousands with complete success.

[ADVERTISEMENT.]

HELMBOLD'S EXTRACT BUCHU

Cures all diseases of the Kidneys and Bladder. Cures Nervousness in the Back, Strictures, &c; Cures Weakness, Nerves, Loss of Memory, Trembling, Diseases of

HELMBOLD'S FLUID EXTRACT BUCHU

The fluid extract, not a weak tea or infusion. Is the thing needful for all complaints incident to Females. Particulars send for circular.

HELMBOLD'S FLUID EXTRACT BUCHU,

Of Tropical and Tropical Swellings existing in Men, Women or Children; in fact all diseases requiring the use of a Diuretic. It is the greatest Tonic and Diuretic known, perfectly safe, pleasant in taste and odor, and immediate in its action.

HELMBOLD'S FLUID EXTRACT SARSAPARILLA,

HIGHLY CONCENTRATED.

One bottle equivalent in strength to one gallon of the Decoction.

When the seat of the disease, immediately, expels HUMORS OF THE BLOOD, and

PURIFYING THE COMPLEXION

Of particles, being of such strength, the dose is very small. From this fact, it is used in the United States Army Hospitals and public Sanitary Institutions throughout the land.

Sold by all druggists everywhere.

Ask for Helmbold's. Take no other.

Look out for advertisement and send for the Circular.

oct 14 1m

WHEATON'S OINTMENT

WILL CURE ITCH IN 48 HOURS.

Also, RING WORM, BLOTCHES, SPOTS, PIMPLES, BLACK-HEADS, FLESH WORMS, and all Eruptions of the Skin. Price 50 cents Per box. Sent by mail to any part of the United States.

P. F. PESOUD, Agent,
Raleigh, N. C.

sept23-tf

Restorative Hair Dye.

The only true and perfect Hair Dye. Harmless, Reliable and Instantaneous. Produces immediately a splendid color to hair, natural Brown, without injuring the hair or skin. Removes all the ill effects of bad dyes, and leaves the hair soft and beautiful. The genuine is signed William A. Batchelor. Also,

REGENERATING EXTRACT OF MILLEFLEURS,

Restores Gray Hair to its Natural Color.

aug14-1y CHARLES BATCHELOR, New York.

COLGATE & CO.

Beg to inform their customers that they still continue the manufacture of their various styles of Family and Toilet Soaps, Starch, and Candles.

COLGATE & CO.,
y31-3m Nos. 53 & 55 John St., New York.

Rags! Rags!! Rags!!! Two cents a pound will be paid for clean Cotton and Linen Rags, in large or small quantities, at the PROGRESS OFFICE.

PHOTOGRAPH AND FINE ART GALLERY.

The subscriber would very respectfully inform the citizens of North Carolina that he has opened a first class

PHOTOGRAPH GALLERY

in the City of Raleigh, on Main street, at Hunt's old stand, where he is prepared to execute all kinds of

PICTURES

known in his line, from the smallest miniature to a life size portrait in oil.

Persons at a distance having pictures of any description may send and have them photographed to any size, and colored in oil or water colors, by sending color of hair, complexion, &c.

ALL WORK WARRENTED

to give satisfaction and to be as good as any made anywhere. The subscriber is determined, that the citizens of North Carolina shall have no excuse or disposition to send work, in his line, out of the State. A call is solicited, whether pictures are desired or not, over Mr. Grossman's store, Main street.

Oct 4-3m J. W. WATSON.

RALEIGH, N. C.

WE INVITE SPECIAL ATTENTION OF PURchasers to our large and interesting stock of

MISCELLANEOUS HARDWARE,

Wooden Ware,
Willow Ware,
Crockery Ware,
Glass Ware,
China Ware,
Pot and Hollow Ware,
Stone Ware,
Tin Ware,
Iron and Steel,
Buggy Material,
Bridles,
Saddles,
Harness,
Collars, &c.,
Lamp Lanterns,
Oils,
Paints,
Varnishes,
and
Brushes.

Also

FAMILY GROCERIES.

In fact for anything in the

HOUSE KEEPING LINE

Call at 44 Fayetteville Street.

D. TURNBULL,
Oct 4-tf With HART & LEWIS.

KEMP P. BATTLE. J. M. HECK. B. P. WILLIAMSON.

NORTH CAROLINA LAND AGENCY.

BATTLE, HECK & CO.,

RALEIGH, N. C.

WILL BUY, SELL AND LEASE, ADJUST titles of, pay taxes on, and take general care of all kinds of real estate, gold, copper, lead, iron and other mines, water-powers, &c., &c.

Through reliable agents in every county accurate information will be given about particular localities, tracts of land, &c.

Will likewise undertake collection of debts in North Carolina or elsewhere, by suit or otherwise.

Communications CONFIDENTIAL. Commissions and charges moderate. je 14-tf

All papers in the State copy four times and send bill.

J. Q. A. BARHAM. W. K. BARHAM.

NEW FIRM.

THE UNDERSIGNED HAVE ASSOCIATED THEMselves for the purpose of establishing in Raleigh an

AUCTION AND COMMISSION HOUSE,

and General Agency for selling and buying property of all kinds, collecting claims, and transacting all sorts of business.

One of the firm being a practising lawyer, we are prepared to give legal advice, examine and adjust titles, draw conveyances, and attend to professional business generally, both in and out of the courts.

The place of the firm is

BARHAM BROTHERS,

Oct 5-tf Office two doors above Simpson's office.

AUCTION, AUCTION, AUCTION.

WE HAVE FITTED UP OVER OUR STORE, Salesroom, where we will receive Goods and have weekly sales. Those wishing to sell and others having remnants of stock on hand that they wish to realize on, by selling at Auction, will find it to their interest to call in our hands.

J. E. VENABLE & CO.

Oct 1-tf

McKIMMON & CHILD,

COMMISSION MERCHANTS,

No. 11 Wall Street,

NEW YORK.

Liberal advances made on consignments.

C. M. DELAMAR & CO.,

(Late of Baltimore,)

GENERAL COMMISSION

MERCHANTS,

NORFOLK, VA.

NORTH STATE BRIG

Shipping and Commission Merchants,

NAVAL STORES,

On which we will make liberal cash advances and prompt returns.

aug 5-3m

Oil of BARCLAY & CO.

COMMISSION MERCHANTS,

AND

IMPORTERS OF SUGAR, COFFEE AND MOLASSES,

No. 6 North Water Street,

WILMINGTON, N. C.

Will give prompt attention to the sale of Naval Stores entrusted to their care. Consignments of rice, cotton, cotton yarns, domestics, sheeting, naval stores, flour and other country produce and bulk freight of every description will be shipped to our consignees in Wilmington, N. C., as directed.

To accommodate those who may favor us with consignments, we will make liberal cash advances on the same.

Oct 5-tf Fredericksburg, Va.

HOOP SKIRTS.

J. W. BRADLEY'S NEW PATENT DUPLEX ELLIPTIC (OR DOUBLE SPRING) SKIRT.

THIS INVENTION CONSISTS OF DUPLEX OR double steels, made of the finest, most elastic, and consequently most durable Spring ever used. Each Skirt will be accompanied by a duplicate Elliptic Steel, which will be experienced particularly in all crowded Assemblies, Opera, Carriages, Railroad Cars, Church Pews, Arm Chairs, for Promenade and House Dress, as the Skirt can be folded when in use to occupy a small place as easily and conveniently as a Silk or Muslin Dress.

A Lady having Enjoyed the Pleasure, Comfort and Great Convenience of wearing the Duplex Elliptic Steel Spring Skirt for a single day will never afterwards willingly dispense with their use. For Children, Misses and Young Ladies they are superior to all other.

The Hoopskirt covered with Spun double twisted thread and will wear twice as long as the Single yarn covering which is used on all Single Steel Hoop Skirts. The three bottom rods on every Skirt are also Double Steels, and twice as double covered to prevent the covering from wearing off the rods when dragging down stairs, stone steps, &c., &c., which they are constantly subject to when in use.

All are made of the new and elegant Corded Tapes, and are the best quality in every part, giving to the wearer the most graceful and perfect shape possible, and are unquestionably the lightest, most desirable, comfortable and economical Skirt ever made.

WEST'S, BRADLEY & CARY, (late J. I. & J. O. West,) Proprietors of the Invention, and sole manufacturers, 97 Chambers and 79 & 81 Reade Streets, New York.

For sale in all first-class stores in this city, and throughout the United States and Canada, Havana de Cuba, Mexico, South America, West Indies.

Inquire for the Duplex Elliptic (or double) Spring Skirt.

May 10-tf

SWEPSON, HENDERSON & CO.,

GENERAL

COMMISSION MERCHANTS,

FOR THE SALE OF

TOBACCO, RAW COTTON, COTTON YARNS, CLOTHS, AND NAVAL STORES,

79 Pearl Street, New York.

Orders Solicited for the Purchase of Goods.

REFERENCES:

EDW. R. SWEPSON, Fayetteville, N. C.
SAM'L G. MURPHY, New York City.
CYRUS P. HENDERSON, President Farmer's Bank, Greensboro', N. C.
THOMAS J. ROBINSON, Cashier Bank of Cape Fear, Wilmington, N. C.
DAN'L WORTH, Commission Merchant, Wilmington, N. C.
GEO. W. SWEPSON, New River P. O., N. C.

Liberal cash advances made on consignments in hand.

je 21-6m

MARTIN & TANNAHILL,

129 Sycamore Street, PETERSBURG, VA.,

Will give prompt personal attention to the sale of

TOBACCO, COTTON, WHEAT, CORN, FLOUR, BACON, &C.

And respectfully solicit consignments from their old friends and the public generally.

We also keep constantly on hand GOODS of the most favorable description.

aug7-3m

C. F. HARLEY & CO.,

COMMISSION MERCHANTS,

AND

IMPORTERS OF SUGAR, COFFEE AND MOLASSES,

No. 6 North Water Street,

WILMINGTON, N. C.

Will give prompt attention to the sale of Naval Stores entrusted to their care. Consignments of rice, cotton, cotton yarns, domestics, sheeting, naval stores, flour and other country produce and bulk freight of every description will be shipped to our consignees in Wilmington, N. C., as directed.

To accommodate those who may favor us with consignments, we will make liberal cash advances on the same.

Oct 5-tf Fredericksburg, Va.

Leland, Biglow & Co.,

COMMISSION

FORWARDING MERCHANTS,

AND

Cotton Factors,

AND DEALERS IN

BAGGING, ROPE, TWINE

AND OTHER GOODS SUITABLE FOR

Cotton Planters,

POLLOCK STREET,

(Near East Front St.,)

NEWBERN, N. C.

jy 14-tf

Borland, Biglow & Co.,

COMMISSION MERCHANTS

IMPORTERS AND DEALERS IN

BAGS & BAGGING,

NO. 7 BEAVER STREET,

NEW YORK.

Liberal CASH ADVANCES made on consignments of COTTON, NAVAL STORES and other MERCHANDISE to the above House, by

LELAND, BIGLOW & CO.,

POLLOCK ST., NEAR EAST FRONT ST.,

NEWBERN, N. C.

jy 14-tf

NOTICE TO COTTON PLANTERS.

NEWBERN STEAM

COTTON GIN COMPANY.

THIS COMPANY HAVING MADE LARGE ADditions to their works and greatly increased their capacity, respectfully solicit the patronage of Cotton Planters. Both Seed and Sea Island Cotton can be ginned on short notice. Bale and Store Cotton on very favorable terms the coming season, and would call the attention of planters generally to the fact that in consequence of the low price of cotton, our prices will be greatly reduced from those of last season, and they will find it to their interest to give us a call. We would respectfully solicit their patronage.

LELAND, BIGLOW & CO.,
Corner Pollock and East Front Sts.,
jy 14-tf Newbern, N. C.

P. J. MENNINGER,

WHOLESALE DRUGGIST,

CORNER OF POLLOCK AND MIDDLE STS.,

NEWBERN, N. C.

(The old stand of J. Gooding and I. Disbrow.)

y14-6m

JNO. KING, JNO. WHITELAW, WM. PRAY.

MONUMENTS! MONUMENTS!

THE SUBSCRIBERS

KING, WHITELAW & CO.

Beg leave to inform their old friends, and the citizens of the State generally, that having purchased the entire stock of

MARBLE AND STONE WORKS,

On the Market Block, at Maunder's old Stand,

Fayetteville Street,

They are now prepared to furnish

MONUMENTS,

VAULTS,

HEAD STONES,

SLABS,

MARBLE MANTELS,

And other articles, made of THE BEST CARRERE IN THE COUNTRY, and from the most approved patterns. We also call attention to the fact that we can furnish

PHOTOGRAPH ALBUMS,

LARGE AND ELEGANT STOCK AT THE

PARLOR & FIRESIDE BOOKSTORE,

oct 11-tf 44 Fayetteville street.

NEWBERN ADVERTISEMENTS.

DUFFY & DILLINGHAM,

DRUGGISTS AND APOTHECARIES'

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL DEALERS IN

Pure Drugs, Medicines, Chemicals,

PERFUMERY, ETC.,

MIDDLE STREET, NEWBERN, N. C.

Physicians' Prescriptions Carefully Prepared. J. P. Dillingham.

WM. S. WALKER.

NEW YORK P. HENNVIN & CO.,

WHOLESALE DEALERS IN

FOREIGN AND DOMESTIC LIQUORS AND WINES,

GROCERIES,

SEGARS, HATS AND CAPS, CLOTHING,

AND

NOTIONS,

South Front street, opposite the Gaston House,

NEWBERN, N. C.

All Goods warrated as represented.

All orders carefully attended to.

A call from the trade is respectfully solicited.

sept30-1m

GEORGE L. WADSWORTH,

"Home again!" at the old stand, the

EMMET CUTHBERT STORE,

WITH

Hulbert & McLean,

Cor. Pollock and Middle Sts., NEW BERN,

And would be glad to "meet old friends once more."

All orders from a distance promptly attended to.

sept23-1m

PEOPLES' LINE STEAMERS.

(Carrying the U. S. Mail,)

Inland Route for

NORFOLK,
RICHMOND,
BALTIMORE,
WASHINGTON,
PHILADELPHIA,
And NEW YORK

THE STEAMERS

ARGO,	Captain	WILLIS TILLEY
WASHINGTON IRVING,	"	JOHN PUGH.
ROCKLAND,	"	WILLIAMS.
GAZELLE,	"	ROBERT BYARS
NEW BOAT,	"	M. SLACUM.

One of the above steamers will leave the GASTON WHARF, Newbern, N. C., every Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday, at 8 a. m. Returning, will leave NORFOLK Tuesdays, Thursdays and Saturdays, on the arrival of the boats from Baltimore.

FARE:

From New Berne to Norfolk,	$10 00
" " " " Richmond,	12 50
" " " " Baltimore,	16 00
" " " " Philadelphia,	20 00
" " " " New York,	24 00

Passengers by this route can reach New York in forty hours from New Berne, avoiding all sea dangers.

For freight or passage apply at the office at RULIFSON'S Store, corner of South Front and Middle streets.

Government transportation received on this line.

GEORGE OLNEY,
aug14-tf Proprietor.

Sept 4-3m No. 35, Craven St., New Bern, N. C.

8 9 1 0

Mammoth Boot,

Nason & Stayner,

SIGN OF THE

BOOTS & SHOES,

Direct from the Manufacturers.

Brushes, Blacking, and Shoe-tools in great variety to suit Country Merchants and Dealers are invited to call and examine the stock.

Are just opening a Stock of

8 9 1 0

Sign of the Mammoth Boot,

NASON & STAYNER.

Hulbert & McLean,

Have removed to the well known

EMMET CUTHBERT STORE,

Corner of Pollock and Middle Sts.,

NEW BERN, N. C.,

And have opened a very large and fresh stock

DRY GOODS,

CLOTHING, BOOTS AND SHOES,

HATS AND CAPS,

AND

GENTS' FURNISHING GOODS

Which they will sell at WHOLESALE OR RETAIL, at REASONABLE PRICES!

We also are prepared to receive Consignments of

COTTON and OTHER PRODUCTS,

Make liberal advancements upon the same and ship to the New York market.

The highest market price and prompt returns guaranteed in all cases.

REMEMBER THE PLACE:

Hulbert & McLean,

At the large Brick Store,

Corner of Pollock and Middle Streets.

New Bern, Aug. 5, 1865-3m

HUGHES & DILL,

Commission & Shipping Merchants,

Newbern, N. C.

CONSIGNMENTS OF COTTON, NAVAL STORES and Tobacco, will have our prompt attention.

Agents for Murray's Line of Steamships to New York, and sailing vessels for Baltimore and Philadelphia.

J. Bonner, Nagytey. C. W. Dibb, Moorhead City.

jy 8-tf

CALL AND GET ONE OF CHARLESTON'S GOLD CIRCULARS

GIVING THE PRICE OF GOLD

EVERY DAY DURING THE WAR.

If you owe any person—GET ONE.
If any person owes you—GET ONE.

Enclose any part of the Sixteen receipts of TWENTY-FIVE CENTS. Address

W. B. RICHARDSON,
jy 19-tf Raleigh, N.

TELEGRAPHIC.

ASSOCIATED PRESS DISPATCHES.

No telegraphic dispatches had been received at the hour of going to press, 10 o'clock.

DISTILLERS OF TURPENTINE.—We have noticed recently in account sales of Spirits Turpentine rendered from New York, a deduction of 10, 12½ per ct. for different shades of quality. The distinction has previously been customary only in a different form. Formerly it was sold as colored, spirits, and prices would vary as to color. Then it was but a small matter, as the quantity of each was very small.

At present, owing to the quantity of Turpentine being distilled, the receipts of colored spirits is much larger, and we have thought it advisable to call the attention of distillers to it. We do not profess to know anything of the distillation of Turpentine, but would suggest, as the quantity of colored is excessive, would it not be advisable or profitable for the manufacturer to re-distill the spirits and remove the objectionable color.—*Wil. Dispatch.*

DROWNED HIMSELF.—As the *Tuscarora* went out Monday evening, when about two miles from town, a small boat approaching made signs to the steamer to halt, which it did, for the purpose of taking on board a wounded soldier, but before the small boat could connect with the steamer, another man, name unknown, jumped from the small boat and drowned himself. The above statement was obtained from an officer of the *Tuscarora*, which steamer arrived here yesterday morning.—*Newberne Times.*

PERSONAL.—We are gratified to know that Mr. W. H. Worden has received the appointment of Agent of the Freedmen's Bureau, for the 3rd district comprising the counties of Iredell, Alexander and Catawba. This is an excellent appointment, as the entire people of Rowan, with whom he has transacted business, will testify. Mr. Worden is succeeded at this place by Mr. McFarland, whom we learn to be a good officer.—*Salisbury Banner.*

TEACHERS COMING.—We understand that two young ladies of Northern birth and education, will arrive to-day to engage in the instruction of the Freedmen at their camps.—*Ibid.*

We see that Gen. L. S. Baker, commanding at Goldsboro', in Confederate times, is now proprietor of the North Carolina Hotel at Newbern.

AN OLD PATRIOT GONE.—Under our obituary head this morning will be found a notice of the demise of Mr. Thomas Herndon, of this state. Mr. Herndon was born in Chatham county, North Carolina, in 1778, and at his death was, therefore, of the same age as his country. He served as a soldier in the war of 1812 and greatly distinguished himself for his bravery and gallantry. He was in the United States army through a period of ten years, and then retired to private life, and has since lived an upright and respected citizen.—*Wilmington Journal.*

MONEY AND STOCK MARKET.

CORRECTED BY JOHN G. WILLIAMS, BROKER.

Prices of North Carolina Bank Notes.

Bank of North Carolina, 35; Bank of Cape Fear 35; Bank of Charlotte, 25; Bank of Lexington, 25 Bank of Roxborough, 35; Bank of Wadesborough, 20; Bank of Thomasville, 20; Bank of Wilmington, 20; Bank of Commerce, 20; Bank of Washington, 15; Bank of Fayetteville, 15; Bank of Clarendon, 15; Bank of Yanceyville, 15; Miners' and Planters' Bank, 30; Farmer's Bank, Greensborough, 30; Commercial Bank, Wilmington, 15; Merchants' Bank, Newbern, 30; Greensborough Mutual, 15; Gold, 140; Silver 135; Old Coupons, 87½; Rail Road Coupons, 40.

MARKET REPORT

CORRECTED DAILY BY

E. A. WHITAKER,

Grocer and Dealer in Provisions.

Apples—Dried, $1 25 per bushel,
" Green, $3 00 per bushel,
Bacon—Firm, sales at 36c per lb.
Beef—10c per lb.
Butter—50c per lb.
Cheese—30c. per lb.
Chickens—30 a 35c a piece.
Coffee—50c per lb.
Corn—90c per bushel.
Eggs—20 a 25c per dozen.
Flour—superfine $12 per bbl.; Family $13.
Hides—Green 10c.
" Dry 15c.
Honey—in comb, 25 to 30c per lb.
Lard—10@12c per lb.
Lard—25c per lb.
Meal—$1 per bushel.
Mullets—$13 50.
Mackerel—$20 per bbl.
Onions—$2 00 per bushel.
Peaches—dried 10c per lb.
Pears—White $100, Stock 90 to $1; Garden 40c per peck.
Potatoes—Irish $1 00 per bush.
" Sweet, new, 75c. per bushel.
Sugar—Crushed 35c per lb; Brown 25c
Syrup—40c@50 per gallon.
Soda—Cooking, 10c per pound.
Salt—$3 00 per bushel.
Tallow—10c@12½ per lb.
Herrings—$14 per bbl.
Rice—15c per lb.
Candles—Adamantine, 40c lb per box.
Soap—Turpentine, 20c per lb.
Bluestone—40c per lb.

BANKERS AND BROKERS.

WE BUY AND SELL GOLD, SILVER, BANK Notes, Bonds and Coupons. Deposits received.—Collections made. JOHN G. WILLIAMS & CO.
oct12 1m.

THE RALEIGH
NATIONAL BANK OF NORTH CAROLINA,
RALEIGH, N. C.
UNITED STATES DEPOSITORY AND FINANCIAL AGENT.

AUTHORISED SEPTEMBER 13TH, 1865.

DIRECTORS.

GEO. W. SWEPSON, President. C. P. MENDENHALL.
JOS. S. CANNON, Vice President, J. W. HOLDEN,
W. B. GULICK, Cashier.

THIS BANK IS NOW OPEN FOR THE TRANSaction of Banking Business,

Gold and Silver Coin, Domestic Exchange, and United States, State and Local Securities bought and sold.

Uncurrent money discounted on the most favorable terms. Deposits received and careful attention paid to the Accounts of Business Men and Firms.

Collections made at all points in the State of North Carolina.
oct13 1y

RECEIVED, OCTOBER 10TH,

100,000 PRINTERS' CARDS,
10,000 Visiting Cards,
100 doz. Webster's Spellers,
144 doz. Rubber Headed Pencils,
12 doz. Arnold's Pints,
6 doz. " Quarts,
6 doz. Hacker's Masonic Jurisprudence,
12 doz. Fine Inks, Assorted, at the
FIELD & FIRESIDE BOOKSTORE,
oct11tf 43 Fayetteville Street.

HUNT & O'DANNELL,

ON HARGETT STREET, NEXT DOOR TO WHITaker's, have always on hand the best Wines and Liquors to be found in the city. They also have connected with the Bar Room a splendid Saloon where gentlemen can go and be served with the best the market affords. Meals sent to all parts of the city. Terms—Cash, $4 00 per week; payable in advance. Private Bar attached to the house where parties can go and enjoy themselves for an hour or two.
oct12 1w

A VALUABLE
GOVERNMENT PROPERTY
FOR SALE.

A SECTION OF SUPERIOR PINE LAND,
From time to time as
to store, will be sold at public auction to the highest bidder, for cash, at such times and in such quantities as may be desired by purchasers.

The attention of capitalists and dealers in stock is particularly called to this property, as it offers a rare opportunity for profitable investment. Stock purchased for cash at these sales may be sold on credit, with ample security, at a large advance, to farmers who are depending on their growing crops for means to purchase—or may be [illegible] for cash at a large profit by the [illegible] Railroad.

Terms CASH on day of sale.

Sales will continue during the months of September and October will be advertised in this column as soon as dates are fixed.

At RALEIGH, on Tuesday, Wednesday, Thursday and Friday, October 10th, 11th, 12th and 13th, 1865, under the direction of Capt. A. H. GASQUETTE, A. Q. M. Sale to commence at 9 o'clock, A. M., and will continue from day to day, as long as necessary. Only by detailed catalogue, after the above dates.

At GREENSBORO, on Tuesday, Wednesday, Thursday and Friday, October 17th, 18th, 19th and 20th, 1865, under the direction of Capt. D. W. H. DAY, A. Q. M. Sale to commence at 10 o'clock, A. M.

At NEWBERNE, on Tuesday, Wednesday, Thursday and Friday, October 24th, 25th, 26th and 27th, 1865, under the direction of Capt. D. W. H. DAY, A. Q. M. Sale to commence at 10 o'clock, A. M.

DRY GOODS BAZAAR.

A. KLINE,

HAS JUST RETURNED FROM THE NORTH with one of the largest, most carefully selected, and most desirable stock of

DRY GOODS

ever brought to this market. Having selected them himself, he can commend their

QUALITY AND STYLE

AS WELL AS

GREAT CHEAPNESS

They are of the latest importations, and consist in part

—OF—

FRENCH MERINOS,
BEAUTIFUL REPS,
POPLINS OF RARE PATTERNS,
MOHAIR MIXTURE,
POIL DE CHEVRE,
ALPACCA SATIN,
SATIN POPLIN OF SPLENDID DESIGNS,
DE LAINS OF MOST APPROVED FASHION,

BESIDES,

BOMBAZINES,
BLACK AND COLORED SILKS,
AND AS ELEGANT ASSORTMENT OF
NEW PRINTS

As can be found in the Southern trade.

He especially invites ladies to an inspection of his supply of

CLOAKS AND SHAWLS,

As well as HATS, of tasteful design, such as the Sontag, Urcan, Alle Grande, and other Parisian and American styles. In the department of

BOOTS AND SHOES,

For ladies, gentlemen, misses and children, he believes his supplies are unsurpassed as to quality, price, and variety.

In the matter of gentlemen's Hats he has not been unmindful of their wants. He has their head gear in almost every price, and from the most fashionable to the most durable and comfortable for business purposes.

HOOP SKIRTS

The [illegible] in indispensable [illegible] will find on his shelves a large [illegible] of the world, [illegible] and others.

In [illegible] as well as

READY-MADE CLOTHING,

GENTLEMENS' FURNISHING GOODS,

the stock in hand is large, fine, and offered at figures as

Cheap as the Cheapest.

COUNTRY MERCHANTS

Will find it to their interest, in making purchases for the Retail Trade to examine these goods and his

SCALE OF PRICES

to satisfy themselves of the truth of his statements.
oct 7—tf

Dental Notice.

THE subscriber RESPECTFULLY informs the citizens of Raleigh and surrounding country that he has opened an office over P. R. Pescud's Drug Store, where he will be pleased to wait upon all who may favor him with their patronage. Particular attention paid to the preservation of the natural teeth. Artificial Teeth inserted on the most approved principles of practice.

J. H. CRAWFORD
aug15 4w

WANTED TO RENT,

A DWELLING HOUSE, in a healthy and central location. Apply to S. MASON, Fireman's Fire-proof Building, Fayetteville street.
aug26-tf

MURRAY & NEPHEW
COMMISSION AND SHIPPING MERCHANTS,

AND AGENTS FOR MURRAY'S NORTH CAROLINA EXPRESS

62 South Street, New York.

CONSIGNMENTS OF COTTON AND NAVAL Stores will receive prompt attention. [illegible] will be forwarded free of charge.

All orders promptly filled. [illegible] in the North Carolina trade for sale [illegible] Liberal cash advances [illegible].

N. B.—[illegible] solicited.
May 15-6m

B. P. WILLIAMSON & CO.

Gabriel [illegible]

Fayetteville [illegible]

Raleigh, N. C.

Solicit [illegible] and sell [illegible] and all kinds of [illegible] Produce.

[illegible] Liberal [illegible] on [illegible] and sell [illegible]
g7-tf

PHOTOGRAPH ALBUMS.

A LARGE AND ELEGANT STOCK AT THE FIELD & FIRESIDE BOOKSTORE.

DRY GOODS!

TO SUIT EVERY TASTE, VALUED AT

50,000 DOLLARS.

Are now an Exhibition at

Mason & Brooks's,

NO. 10 FAYETTEVILLE STREET

AND NO. 3 MARKET SQUARE, RALEIGH,

AMONG THE LOT

DELAINES,
POPLINS,
CASSIMERES,
PRINTS,
PERFUMERY,
SHOES,
BLACK SILKS,
UMBRELLAS,
SHAKERS,
FRENCH MERINOS,
POCKET KNIVES,
CORSETS,
TILLY WHITE,
LOVE VEILS,
GLOVES, COMBS,
PARASOLETTES,
KID SLIPPERS,
EDGINGS,
FRENCH LINEN,
BULL'S EYE DIAPER,
LADIES' COLLARS,
BELTS & BUCKLES.

We are prepared to sell in large or small quantities. Parties living [illegible] by the piece will SAVE MONEY by looking through our stock.

Ordering by mail promptly attended to. Call and see us. Our prices [illegible] and we will send prices of any article by mail, on application.
Oct 6-tf JARMAN MASON & STRONG.

Removal.

TO W. L. POMEROY'S BOOKSTORE,

THE undersigned begs leave to inform the citizens of Raleigh that he has removed to the above named store, where he will offer his [illegible] Goods and others that for sale cheap for cash, consisting of

Staple and Fancy Dry Goods,

Ladies', Gents', and Misses' BOOTS AND SHOES,

HATS, BONNETS AND CAPS,

GENTS' FURNISHING GOODS,

Cutlery, Perfumery, Jewelry and Notions.

READY MADE CLOTHING,

for Gents, Youths and Boys.

[illegible] & CO.
W. L. Pomeroy's Book Store,
[illegible] Raleigh, N. C.

UNDERWRITERS AGENCY
OF THE
NEW YORK
INSURANCE
COMPANIES.

Composed of the following first class

FIRE INSURANCE COMPANIES

THE GERMANIA, HANOVER, NIAGARA AND REPUBLIC.

CAPITAL OVER $5,000,000.

[illegible] G. WILLIAMS & CO.
Agents.

MONEY SAVED

COMING EARLY

COMING LATE

COMING ALL THE TIME,

TO BUY

J. KINSEY'S

NEW GOODS

Latest Styles

Raleigh & Gaston & Seaboard & Roanoke Railroad.

CHANGE OF TIME.

ON AND AFTER 7.45 P. M. Sunday, August 13th, 1865, Trains will run until further notice, as follows:

GOING WEST.

MAIL TRAIN:

Leave Raleigh,	7.40 P. M.
" Greensboro,	2.17 A. M.
" Salisbury,	6.45 "
Arrive Charlotte,	10.10 "

ACCOMMODATION TRAIN:

Leave Raleigh,	6.00 A. M.
" Greensboro,	12.50 P. M.
" Salisbury,	5.00 "
Arrive Charlotte,	8.30 "

GOING EAST.

MAIL TRAIN:

Leave Charlotte,	3.00 P. M.
" Salisbury,	6.25 "
" Greensboro,	10.15 "
Arrive Raleigh,	4.30 A. M.

ACCOMMODATION TRAIN:

Leave Charlotte,	5.25 A. M.
" Salisbury,	8.00 "
" Greensboro,	6.05 P. M.
Arrive Raleigh,	1.30 "

MAIL TRAIN [illegible] with the Raleigh & Gaston train for Petersburg and the North and with the U. S. Military [illegible] Goldsboro, Newbern, Morehead City and Wilmington.

FREIGHT TRAIN leaves Raleigh at 11 A. M., Charlotte 6 00 A. M.—stopping at Company Shops over night.

The Mail Trains [illegible] Sunday. Passengers are notified to procure tickets before entering the trains, as additional fare will be collected.

E. WILKES,
aug21-tf Engineer and Sup't.

SCHEDULE
RALEIGH AND GASTON RAILROAD.

To take effect [illegible]

GOING NORTH:

MAIL TRAIN.

Leave Raleigh	[illegible] A. M.
" Mill Street	[illegible]
" Statesville	[illegible]
" Franklinton	[illegible]
" Kittrell's	[illegible]
" Henderson	[illegible]
" Junction	[illegible]
" Ridgeway	[illegible]
" Warrenton	[illegible]
" Franklinton	[illegible]
" Wake	[illegible]
" Littleton	[illegible]
" Weldon	[illegible]
Arrive Weldon	[illegible] P. M.

GOING SOUTH:

MAIL TRAIN.

Leave Weldon	[illegible] A. M.
" Littleton	[illegible]
" Wake	[illegible]
" Franklinton	[illegible]
" Warrenton	[illegible]
" Ridgeway	[illegible]
" Junction	[illegible]
" Henderson	[illegible]
" Kittrell's	[illegible]
" Franklinton	[illegible]
" Statesville	[illegible]
" Mill Street	[illegible]
Arrive Raleigh	[illegible]

[illegible] HARBY,

[illegible], N. C.,

[illegible] COMMISSION MERCHANTS,

AND DEALER IN

Provisions, Groceries

FARM & COLONY

GENERAL MERCHANDISE

—:o:—

CORN, NAVAL STORES & OTHER PRODUCE

Received on consignment for Sale in New York,

Or Bought for Cash

—:o:—

LIBERAL CASH ADVANCES

MADE ON CONSIGNMENTS TO

ARTHUR LEARY, - - - NEW YORK

—:o:—

SIGHT DRAFTS ON NEW YORK

Bought and Sold

—:o:—

AGENT FOR THE

NEW YORK AND WILMINGTON

Line Steamships

Commander

AND

Starlight

MR. EDITOR:—HERE FOLLOWING IS

STRANGE BUT TRUE.

'Twas late last night that I was sitting, in my chair
lonely, knitting,
Knitting on the same old stocking, I'd commenced
fore the war;
Knitting carefully, I was feeling—when mother
heard one stealing,
Stealing softly up the stairway, leading to my chamber
door.

This I thought, and listened more

Soon I heard a gentle knocking—hastily I dropped my
stocking;
Dropped my knitting—the old stocking I commenced
before the war.
Again, and louder, came the rapping—as tho' I
thought that I was napping,
Napping? Knitting, napping? Me who never
Ope the door."

This the voice said—"Ope the door!"

"'Tis Sally's voice"—says I—"'tis Sally, and I know
she's got some news,
And I'm powerful glad she's come too, for I must
have the blues.
"Sally," says I, "Sally, howdye?" 'What's the news?
Do have a chair?"
"Glorious news, my Peggy darling—glorious news from
Mark's Square,"

"From Shepherd's Store in Market Square."

At Shepherd's store, they've got new shoes—such
new, laced up, tasteful beauties.
Morocco, kid, and patent leather—Congress gaiters
toe-tipped bootees.
Balmoral, Prunella and Creole. Mens and women,
boys and girls;
Such a sight is to be wished—they're the cheapest in
world.

The very cheapest in the world.

And Peggy, dear, they've got new hats—military
civilian.
All the style of French fashion—a la Emp'reur
millinery.
And I told my husband, Johnny, "throw aside
your rusty laborer,"
Go to Shepherd's—market square—get a hat you
deserver,"

Get a hat, and turn your head

Well, Peg—John went to market square—he's
look—elegant spruce guy,
A brass new suit from tip to toe—and cheap as
ready pay.
And I advise you, Peggy darling—to give what
you've to spare,
For your dear [illegible] for the morning—and send
very best to Market Square"

To Shepherd's Store, in Market Square

"Tallow it is my dear"—says I—I'll send Bob
Shepherd's Store—I will
am born,
Good-bye, dear Sally! Must you go? Yes—good-
place—'tis
Store, in Market Square.

We have a fine assortment of Ready-Made Clothing
which we will sell at
CHARLES A. SHEPHERD,
Market Square, Raleigh.

GLOVES!!

12 to 20 cents per pound. Sold by
O. W. ROSE & Co.
26 Cotton street, Manchester.